

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17th, 1915.

No. 11

Facts About Footwear

It is a recognized fact that good shoes cannot be produced at a low-price.

High grade leathers and skilled labour are too costly to permit it.

Therefore, when you purchase low-priced shoes you can only expect to get what you pay for—poor leather or substitute and faulty workmanship.

It would be more economical for you to buy

INVICTUS SHOES

—the highest grade of footwear made—sold at fair prices. Invictus Shoes will outwear ordinary low-priced shoes. They are made in distinctive, attractive styles on nature shaped lasts and will prove the most comfortable shoes you have ever worn.

WHY NOT TRY
INVICTUS SHOES

J. V.
BERSCHT

HEY, THERE!

SIT UP AND TAKE NOTICE.

Have you seen what SHAW is doing and what he is offering?

The following are only a few of the remarkable values he is offering:

Shoes 20 per cent discount and many at half-price.

Rubber goods 25 per cent. discount

Coats—ladies and gents—25 per cent. discount

Prints at 9c per yard, regular 15c

10 per cent. off all piece goods

A few specials in Groceries

Gallon Red Cross sour pickles 95c

8 tins cleanser 25c Sodas 22c

Onions 4c lb. Casino tobacco 22c

Oyster shells \$1.80 per 100 lbs.

FLOUR \$3.65 per 100 lbs.

Only 15 DAYS LEFT of this GREAT REDUCTION SALE

Yours for value,

J. R. SHAW

I have just received a large shipment of high class and well assorted WALL PAPERS—prices right.

Your Horse Pays For It—Not You!

The small sum you lay out for a TAPATCO Horse Collar Pad comes back to you many times over in the increased working power of your horses.

Your horse needs it just as surely as it needs feed and shelter. Wise horsemen use TAPATCO Pads.

This Pad Prevents Chafed Necks and Galled Shoulders

Fits any collar—is porous and affords ample ventilation. Composite Stuffing. Light, soft, springy and very absorbent. Keep your horse in tip-top condition.

FOR SALE BY

J. M. HYSMITH
DIDSBURY HARNESS STORE

Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310 Minutes

Minutes of the Council of the Rural Municipality of Mountain View No. 310, held at Didsbury on March 6th, 1915, with all members of the Council present.

Reeve McCuen called the meeting to order at 2 p.m.

The minutes of the meeting of the Council held on January 4th, 1915, were read and on motion by Councillor Smith the minutes were adopted as read. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Metz that the following accounts paid by the reeve and treasurer be confirmed.

Union Bank, February rent, \$12; Fred Ulland, poles \$5.70; Provincial Treasurer Educational Taxes, \$337.58; Merchants Bank, note, \$3,000; Merchants Bank, interest, \$63.40; Hail Insurance Board, Bal. Note, \$2,500; School Taxes Account, transfer funds, \$1,000. Carried.

It was moved by Mr. Rupp that the following small accounts, totaling \$671.00 pass and be paid. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Metz that Burnside S. D. be advanced \$150.00. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Pearson that Ira Pasley be refunded \$2.90 on taxes. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Smith that Mr. Edler be paid \$84 for 4.2 acres of road surveyed through S. W. 17, 31, 29, 4, on the condition that he sign a satisfactory agreement conveying the same to the Crown. Carried.

Moved by Councillor Pearson that the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to issue cheques in payment of the following accounts as the occasion may arise.

To School Boards up to the amount collected.

To Provincial Treasurer of Educational Taxes up to amount collected.

Transfer of School Funds from General Fund to School Fund.

Notes and Interest thereon.

Office rent of \$12.00 per month.

Secretary-Treasurer's salary each month. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that \$100.00 be donated to the S. A. Patriotic Fund. Carried.

Moved by Mr. McCuen that the Council adjourn to meet at Olds, on Saturday, May 1st, 1915. Carried.

Cemetery Matters

The Women's Institute is working hard to get things into shape to start making improvements in the cemetery as early in the spring as possible. The good work done by the Cemetery Trustees last year in putting up substantial permanent fences and otherwise laying a foundation for the continuance of improvements should be a factor in public support of the Institute in assisting the Trustees to further carry out more improvements. It may not be possible to complete all the improvements this year but that should not be an obstacle in doing even a part this year.

If you wish to help along the good work there is a petition at J. V. Berscht's store and the following ladies also have petition forms for signatures for assistance; Mrs. J. C. Riner, Mrs.

Gen. Liesemer, Mrs. R. LeBlanc, Mrs. Annie Shantz.

A public meeting will be held on Saturday evening, March 27th.

Back Taxes Cause Trouble

The Council met on Monday night in the Council chambers, Mayor Osmond, Councillors Chambers, Sinclair, Reed, Wood, Herber, Paton, Solicitor Austin and Secretary-Treasurer Brusso present.

There were a few bills and communications presented which were laid over for future consideration.

The Mayor read the totals of the 1914 financial statement and also gave a statement of affairs as they stood at the Bank and also what action had been taken in regard to getting in back taxes to try and straighten up the account at the Bank. The Council had passed a bylaw asking for a credit of \$5,500 for the year 1915, as is usual, to carry the town along until the 1915 taxes had been collected. The head office refused to grant the accommodation this year until some arrangement had been made to clear off the \$4,000 indebtedness left from 1914 through so many taxes remaining unpaid.

The Mayor had given orders to the Secretary-Treasurer to issue notices to delinquent taxpayers to get in some of this money as well as to save the taxpayers extra costs when these taxes are put on the Enforcement Roll. So far, according to the Secretary-Treasurer, there had been very little paid in.

Chairman Reed, of the Finance Committee, Secretary Brusso, the Mayor and Solicitor Austin had held a conference with Manager Cuncannon of the Union Bank to see what could be done to tide over finances until matters adjusted themselves but the matter was left until after the Council meeting.

A long discussion took place on the question without arriving at any conclusion except that no expenditures will be made outside of town officials salaries, and the Finance Committee will have another meeting this week and report to a special meeting of the Council to be held on Monday night next.

There are several light consumers who are still in arrears and the Council ordered the Secretary to carry out their former motion to cut off the light if arrears were not paid.

Mr. A. Weber was present and gave the financial statement of the Town Band for 1914, and also asked for some assistance again this year.

The Council adopted the report but informed Mr. Weber that until financial conditions were in better shape they could not promise anything.

Complaints have been made because of hay being piled inside the firelimits close to the south end lumber yard. The parties owning this hay will be requested to move same or the bylaw governing this will have to be enforced according to the Council.

The Council then adjourned.

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$505.57

Belgian Relief

Previously acknowledged... \$83.75

BUSINESS LOCALS

50 A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—One 144 egg incubator. Apply T. E. Reynolds, Didsbury.

WANTED—Middle-aged lady as mother's help. Apply Mrs. Chris. Noehren, Phone 57, Didsbury. m-24-p

HIGHEST cash prices paid for eggs. See A. A. Perrin the egg man, Didsbury. If

REMEMBER I am in the Auction Sale business and have slaps of money to advance on your sale notes. Collection of notes if so desired. Leave your listings with G. B. Sexsmith, Auctioneer, W. G. Liesemer, Clerk.

FURNITURE REPAIRING at reasonable prices. Work shop opposite J. V. Berscht's residence. W. S. Durrer.

LEAVE your orders with G. A. Wigglesworth for your share of the next car of corn, on or before Monday, March 22nd. Massey-Harris warehouse m17p

ANYONE desirous of getting some Marquise Spring wheat may see me as I have several customers who wish to sell in small lots. M. Weber. m17p

FOR SALE—150 bushels of black hullless seed barley. Apply Mrs. Annie Shantz, Didsbury. m17p

THE Central Alberta Land Co., Olds, have money to loan on improved farm lands in both the Olds and Didsbury district.

A fine selection of new and up-to-date Columbia double disc records for sale at a bargain. You can't realize what a bargain is if you let this one slide. See W. R. Stokes, old Columbia dealer, W. Liesemer Street.

BORN

PHOTO—On Sunday, March 7th, 1915, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Pirie, a son and daughter. The daughter died shortly after birth.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Have No. of Policies in force 25,495
Number of Farmers insured 25,495
Amount Insurance in force 38,342,194

Insurance rate from 85c to \$1.05 on the Assessment plan

AUCTION SALES

Remember I have made arrangements to cash sale notes on satisfactory terms. Collection of notes if desired. Satisfaction guaranteed.

G. B. SEXSMITH

Insurance Agent and Auctioneer

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Money Orders Issued by the Union Bank of Canada

can be conveniently secured, safely forwarded, readily cashed, and are inexpensive. Issued for any sum up to \$50.00, at a cost of from 8c to 15c. Payable at any branch of any Chartered Bank in Canada, Yukon excepted, and in the principal cities of the United States.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

"NERVILINE" STOPS EARACHE IN 10 SECONDS, FIXES TOOTHACHE IN 2 MINUTES

It Seems to Possess Almost
Some Divine Power
Over Pain

RUB ON NERVILINE

Toothache is usually due to neuralgia in the gums or to the congestion and swelling of the nerve pulp.

As "Nerviline" relieves congestion, you can easily see why it cures toothache.

Nerviline does more—cures any ache or pain—in any part of the body.

It matters not where your pain is. It may be in a joint or muscle; it may be neuralgia or lumbago; it may be a surface pain or a deep seated pain in the back, side or chest. Nerviline will reach it; Nerviline will drive it out. What is Nerviline, you ask? Just a

liniment, but very much stronger in pain-subduing power than other liniments—one that penetrates more deeply in the tissue than any other. It is a liniment that cures quickly, that gives permanent relief.

You might spend ten or a hundred dollars, but you couldn't buy as much relief as you get from a single bottle of Nerviline.

We guarantee Nerviline; we refund your money if it does not relieve you.

In many lands it is a household trust, a remedy that has justified itself under the experience of those who have used it. Guaranteed for neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, rheumatism, pleurisy, strains or sprains; the large 50 cent family size bottle is more economical than the 25 cent trial size. Dealers everywhere sell Nerviline, or direct from The Catarrhore Co., Kingston, Canada.

Dogs in Warfare

Man's Friend Training For the War In Russia

The non-combatant classes of Russia are devoting much of their time to the training of dogs intended to be sent to the front as dumb but noble "brothers and sisters of mercy."

It has become a favorite occupation of the upper classes to indulge in this highly serviceable and humanitarian work. The dogs are being trained not only to search for the wounded on the deserted battlefields and to deliver bandage material and first aid medicaments, but also to warm them and revive them in case of unconsciousness.

In view of the advent of the sharp wintry cold, which is more intense in the eastern than in the western theatre of war, with its attendant frost, avalanches and blizzards, the discovery and succour of the wounded soldiers must be effected in the shortest possible period as three or four hours' contact with snow laden and frost bitten soil will often suffice to prove fatal to the wounded and helpless soldier.

In addition to this, the conditions of modern warfare are such as to make it frequently necessary for the soldier to advance towards the enemy's position under fire, hiding as he advances in bushes, marshes, and glens.

In these circumstances the tracing of the wounded would be extremely difficult without the aid of the canine instinct and intelligence.

Thousands of brave fellows, wounded in their country's cause, already owe their lives to the dogs.

DISFIGURING ECZEMA DUE TO BAD BLOOD

Can Only Be Cured Through the Rich
Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills
Actually Make

You cannot cure eczema or remove disfiguring pimples by the use of ointments, washes or salves applied outwardly. The trouble is due to impure blood and can only be cured through the blood. That is the reason why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure eczema and other forms of skin diseases. They act directly on the blood—make it rich, red and pure, and thus enable the system to expel the impurities that have broken out through the skin, disfiguring the face and other portions of the body and causing great humiliation to the sufferer. Mrs. M. McArthur, Byrne, Sask., says: "I can most strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a cure for eczema, as they restored my little boy after doctors and other medicines failed. His head and face was covered with eczematous sores, which itched so badly that we frequently had to tie his hands to prevent him from scratching himself. We tried salves and outward washes given by the doctor, but they did not do him a particle of good. After consulting my husband we decided to give him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was not long before we found we had the right medicine, and in the course of a month or so every sore had disappeared and his skin was as smooth and healthy as any one's."

These great blood-building Pills can be procured through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Retail Store

The retail store as a way station in the channels of trade is an indispensable factor in perpetuating the commercial life of a community. With the destruction of the commercial life of the central town or city of a community all other forms of social life must cease to exist because they all depend upon commerce and trade. For this reason the citizen needs the town fully as much as the town needs the citizen. Let him not suppose that in the few packages he carries home from the local store are contained all the things he receives for the money he passes over the counters of the local merchants. Substantially all the comforts and conveniences of modern civilized society are passed out to him in return for his patronizing his home home merchants. The surest way to deprive himself of those facilities and environments that make life worth living is to withdraw his patronage from the local town.

Nights of Agony come in the train of asthma. The victim cannot lie down and sleep is driven from his brain. What grateful relief is the immediate effect of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. It banishes the frightful conditions, clears the passages, and enables the afflicted one to again sleep as soundly and restfully as a child. Insist on the genuine at your nearby druggist.

We can't hope to take any appreciable number of people "back to the farm" but we must do all in our power to make the farm work and surroundings so attractive and profitable that the boys and girls now on the farm will be more than glad to stay there and fewer farmers "retire" from the farm.

**No Cure
More Guaranteed
Corns**
Never known to fail: acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c per bottle.



WATCH YOUR COLTS

For Coughs, Colds and Distemper, and at the first symptoms of any such ailment, give small doses of that wonderful remedy, now the most used in existence.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Of any druggist or turf goods house.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO.

Chemists and Bacteriologists, Goshen, Ind., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by:

THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY,
THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS.

ADDRESS 7-1703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

WANTED---NEW IDEAS

Manufacturers are constantly writing us for new inventions. \$15,000 paid for one invention just patented and sold by us. \$10,000 offered for another. Send for complete list. Let us turn your ideas into money. One good invention and your fortune is made. Ideas developed; inventions perfected. Send sketch and description of your idea for Free Search Patent Office.

HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 9, Ottawa, Canada.

World's Wheat Supply

Interesting Facts and Figures Relating to Supply During Present Crisis

In most countries this year's crop (1914) is below average. It is estimated France will have to import 56,000,000 bushels, Austria something like 40,000,000 bushels, as their crop is 40,800,000 bushels less than usual. Germany is more fortunate with a crop some eight millions above the average. Even so, she will still need approximately 60 million bushels from the outside world.

Russia's average export is 140,800,000 bushels. The crop this year is not far from an average, but their problem is not to feed itself but to safely market its wheat.

Semi-official reports from France gave the yield of wheat as 296,000,000 bushels. The annual consumption amounts to 360,000,000 bushels.

Italy—Official report places final yield of wheat at 168,000,000 bushels. Broomhall says annual importation will likely be exceeded owing to military operations.

Official reports for 1914 shows the following losses compared with the production of wheat the previous year:

Russia	200 Million
France	27 Million
Canada	65 Million
Italy	40 Million
Germany	20 Million
Austria-Hungary	40 Million

A total of nearly 400 million under 1913.

The United States increased 135 million showing a total of about 900 million bushels, allowing a surplus of around 275 million bushels to supply the deficiencies in all other countries. On October 15th about half of this had been sold.

Broomhall figured there was a shortage in the world's wheat supply this year of 428,000,000 bushels.

The Nova Scotia "Lumber King"

say: "I consider MINARD'S LINIMENT the best LINIMENT in use. I got my foot badly jammed lately. I bathed it well with MINARD'S LINIMENT and it was as well as ever next day."

Yours very truly,
T. G. McMULLEN.

A Powerful German Explosive

An officer who has been through the entire campaign and is now resting before returning to the front, gives some details concerning a new and extremely powerful explosive which the Germans have been employing for about a month.

"My battalion," he said, "facetiously calls the missiles 'bottles of champagne.' They are cylindrical in form and about as long as a champagne bottle. That is to say, about 12 to 16 inches long and about 5 inches in diameter. We suppose they are filled with liquid air or liquid carbonic acid."

"They are thrown a distance of from 300 to 400 yards—this is the maximum. You can follow the projectile through the air and see where it is going to drop. They are apparently thrown by means of mortars, and when they fall and explode the effect is equivalent to that produced by the explosion of a charge of 132 pounds of melinite. A single 'bottle of champagne' makes a hole from 45 to 50 feet in diameter and 30 or 40 feet deep."

Wellington Campaign Plans

The map found on a captured Uhlán marked with the prearranged marches of the German troops reminds one that Wellington distrusted fixed plans of campaign. Asked on one occasion how he managed to capture Napoleon's marshals one after the other, he replied: "They planned their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, it answers very well, until it gets broken and then you're done for. Now, I made my campaign of ropes. If anything went wrong I tied a knot and went on."

"So you've stopped eating meat, have you?" inquired the actor. "Who did it—the doctor?"
"No," said the poet sadly, "the butcher."

IT STAMPS ONE "OUT OF DATE"

To use White Phosphorous Matches

It is now illegal to make "White Phosphorous" Matches. In a year's time it will be unlawful to sell them.

If you're strong for Efficiency—"For Made in Canada"—and "Safety First" you will use

EDDY'S
Ses-qui Non-poisonous
MATCHES

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

everywhere to ride and exhibit a complete new type of bicycle, with all latest improvements. We ship on approval to any address in Canada without any deposit, and allow 10 DAYS TRIAL. It will not cost you one cent if you do not like it. If you do like it, we will send you a new bicycle for only ONE CENT. Write us a postal note and we will send you a complete catalogue with full particulars of our new bicycle. Do not wait. Write it now.

HYSEL PROTHERS, Limited
Dept. W TORONTO, Canada

A Very Gallant Gentleman
Britain's glory is reflected in the stories of the 187 men, who, it was officially announced a few days ago, have been awarded medals for distinguished conduct in the field. It is invidious to make comparisons, but one of the most thrilling incidents, perhaps, is the story of how Private J. Meston, of the Sixth Dragoon Guards, won the medal. Meston was at Messines when the London Scottish made their famous charge, and in spite of fearful shell and machine gun fire he repeatedly went out, dressed the wounds of the London Scottish, and carried them out of action. Not content with this, during a night attack which followed he walked up to the enemy's trenches and shot six Germans. A very gallant gentleman indeed!

To have the children sound and healthy is the first cure of a mother. They cannot be healthy if troubled with worms. Use Mother Graves' Worm Extremator.

She had tried in vain to get the telephone but the other parties were using the line. The last time she heard one woman say:

"I have just put on a pan of beans for dinner."

She tried later, but the women were still talking. Exasperated, she broke in crisply:

"Madam, I smell your beans cooking."

A hoarse scream greeted this remark, and then she was able to put in her call.

Mr. Titus was traveling in Italy and one morning was quite surprised to meet some people from his native town.

"Why, Mrs. Clarke?" he cried, "how do you do? You are the last person I expected to see in Italy."

"If it isn't Mr. Titus!" exclaimed the lady in surprise. "Yes, we are spending the winter here. You must call on us often. You know just how it is—persons we never think much of at home seem like dear friends when we meet in a strange country."

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
by Cutter's Blacking Pills. Low priced, from reliable, prepared by Western chemists because they produce white legs. Each bottle contains 10 pills. Price, 25c. Sold everywhere. Write for catalogue and terms.

THE CUTLER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

Pigs with Rheumatism

Hogs Kept in Cold, Damp Pens Are Apt to Be Affected

M.E.R., of Elkhart county, Indiana, says that he has a litter of full blooded Poland China pigs, seven weeks old that have rheumatism. Their joints are swollen and they are lame. He wants to know the cause and the cure.

This form of rheumatism in pigs can usually be taken as an indication that care and feeding have not been of the right kind. Pigs kept in cold, damp pens or subjected to exposure are apt to be affected in this way. Overfeeding is another common cause. Of course, there may be other causes, for instance at the beginning of an outbreak of cholera the symptoms of rheumatism are frequently present.

The first thing we would advise would be to put the pigs in dry, comfortable quarters, if they are not already there. Keep them away from old straw stacks or manure heaps. Bed them well with clean, dry straw in a house that is well ventilated but free from drafts. In the way of medicinal treatment we quote from Dr. Craig: "Salicylate of soda is the most useful drug to give in this disease. The dose is twenty or thirty grains in the feed or as a drench three times a day. Quinine and bitter tonics can also be given. Blistering ointments and liniments should be applied to the inflamed articulations."—The Farmer's Guide.

It All Started From a Bad Cold

WATFORD MAN FOUND RELIEF IN
DODD'S KIDNEY
PILLS

Mr. Robert Taylor, Sr., After Suffering For Two Years, Tells of the Benefits He Got From Dodd's Kidney Pills

Watford, Ont.—(Special)—Mr. Robt. Taylor, Sr., a very estimable man living here, is telling his friends that the pain in his back, from which he suffered for some time, has disappeared, and that he gives all the credit to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"My trouble started with a cold," Mr. Taylor states, "and though I was treated by a doctor I got no permanent relief. I had cramps in my muscles and stiffness in my joints, my sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I perspired freely with the least exertion. I had attacks of rheumatism and sciatica, and though I tried many medicines I found no relief till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. I must say they were a great benefit to me."

Mr. Taylor's troubles came from his kidneys. The diseased kidneys failed to strain the uric acid out of the blood and the results were as he has stated. Dodd's Kidney Pills put the kidneys in working order, the uric acid was strained out of the blood, and the troubles went with it.

Arranged With Enemy

A story is going the rounds just now that shows how Austria was delivery to belligerent states by neutral.

A visitor to a West End restaurant in London, being waited on by a particularly tall and fine looking waiter with a foreign accent, asked him his nationality.

"Oh, I'm a Hungarian," was the reply.

"How comes it, then, that a big, strong fellow like you is not in the firing line?" asked the visitor.

"Well, sir, it's like this," replied the knight of the napkin, pointing to a brother waiter a few tables off, "you see that man? Well he's a Serb, and we have vat you call paired."

"I hope," said one wife to another, "that you never nag your husband." "Only when he is beating the rugs," said the second one. "When he is thoroughly irritated he makes a much better job of it."

Sore Eyes

Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Marine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Marine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Remedy Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

JOINT AUCTION SALE

AT S. M. TORGENSEN

One-half mile east of the Union Bank, Didsbury, on the J. L. Beane place, on

Monday, March 22nd, 1915

the following, consisting of:

7 HORSES—Matched team grey geldings, 3 and 4 yrs., wgt. about 2500; matched team grey geldings, 3 and 4 yrs., wgt. about 2300; team dark bay geldings, 4 yrs., wgt. about 2600; bay gelding, rising 3 yrs., wgt. about 1200.

10 HEAD CATTLE—Registered Ayrshire cow, in calf; 10 dairy cows, some fresh and some to be fresh soon, spring calf; 4 h. fers., 2 yrs. old, in calf; 3 steers, coming 2 yrs.

MACHINERY—Deering binder, 8 ft cut; buggy; Moline wagon with tripple; disc harrow.

OATS, POTATOES, FOWL—300 bushels seed oats; 60 bushels potatoes; about 300 chickens.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Organ; new sewing machine, and quantity of other household goods.

Sale at 1 o'clock sharp. Lunch at noon

TERMS—Oats and potatoes cash, and all other sums of \$20 and under cash; over that amount 9 months credit will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent.

J. N. PATON, P. R. REED,
Auctioneer Clerk

NOTICE

WELL DRILLING

Having bought W. Archer's well drill we are now prepared for drilling wells with experienced operators.

Come and see us or phone R613
HUBER & ROSENBERGER
DIDSBURY -ALTA.

ORDER YOUR

Plow Shares NOW

FOR SPRING WORK

We can supply you with any make or size

SINCLAIR BROS.
BLACKSMITHS

\$10 REWARD or \$5 per Head

STRAYED—One red brockle faced yearling steer and one red yearling heifer. Both branded S L on right rib, both dehorned and under bit out of right ear. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery of above animals. J. F. TULLY, Didsbury, Alta.

Lost, Strayed or Estray ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer—they bring results.

JUDICIAL SALE OF FARM PROPERTY

Pursuant to the judgment and final order for sale made in the Supreme Court action of Neils Christenson versus Alva E. Lyons et al, hearing dates respectively the 13th day of August, 1914, and the 9th day of March, 1915, there will be sold by public auction with the approval of the Master in Chambers of this Court at the office of G. B. Sexsmith in the Town of Didsbury in the province of Alberta on Saturday the 3rd day of April, 1915, at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon by George B. Sexsmith, auctioneer, the following lands and premises, namely, all of the south east quarter and all of the north east quarter of Section Two in Township Thirty-one, Range Twenty-seven, West of the 4th Meridian in the province of Alberta, subject to the reservations and conditions in the original grant from the Crown or in the existing certificates of title.

The vendor is informed that the south east quarter of said Section Two consists of 160 acres more or less of which approximately 60 acres can be cultivated, the balance being pasture. 40 acres more or less have been under cultivation but were not in crop or summer fallowed the season of 1914. Said quarter section is fenced and cross fenced. The north east quarter of the said Section Two consists of one hundred and sixty acres more or less, of which approximately one hundred and forty acres can be cultivated, the balance being pasture; that approximately forty acres have been under cultivation but were not in crop or summer fallowed the season of 1914. The property is fenced and cross fenced and the following buildings are situated thereon: small frame one story house, 14x28, small frame granary, 12x16. Both of the said quarter sections are situated approximately nineteen miles east of the Town of Didsbury in the Province of Alberta, and some six miles from the Post Office of Sunnyslope, at which place are conveniences as follows: one general store, one hardware store, one creamery, boarding house and livery barn. The property will first be put up for sale en bloc and if not sold each quarter section will be offered for sale separately. In each case the property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid to be fixed by the Master in Chambers of the Supreme Court of Alberta.

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. deposit at the time of the sale to be paid to the plaintiff's solicitors, and the balance to be paid into Court as follows:

25% in ninety days from the date of sale without interest

25% in one year from the date of sale with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

20% in eighteen months from the date of sale with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

20% in two years from the date of sale with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

In all other respects the terms and conditions of sale will be the standing conditions of sale of the Supreme Court of Alberta as approved by the Master.

Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale or may be obtained by application to MESSRS. TAYLOR, MOFFAT & MOYER, Barristers, Calgary, Alberta, Solicitors for the plaintiff.

DATED at the City of Calgary in the Province of Alberta, this 9th day of March, A. D. 1915.

LAWRENCE J. CLARKE,
Clerk of the Court.

Approved
L. F. Clarry,
M.C.

Fallen Timber News

(Crowded out of last week's issue)

The dance in the Fallen Timber schoolhouse on Friday last proved a great success.

Who will be the lucky lady next time? Eh! George?

Mr. McFarlane is freighting for the London Union Oil Co.

It is reported that deers (deers) are quite plentiful in the Fallen Timber district.

Mr. J. H. Brown has commenced operations at his saw mill.

The weather has been good this last week and the people of this district are looking forward to an early spring

Is your subscription to the Pioneer paid up? We need the money.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

W. C. T. U. COLUMN

How Some of the States Won Their Recent Prohibition Victories

(BY MRS. DAUM)

Virginia W. C. T. U. quotes the following:—"Keeping everlastingly at it," is what won Prohibition in Virginia. The W. C. T. U. there was first organized in 1878 and the Anti-Saloon League in 1900 and both organizations worked unceasingly toward the curtailing of the power of the liquor traffic. First by local option and then thro' barring all saloons out of all towns of under five hundred inhabitants and finally through the state election on September 22nd, 1914.

Posters and the distribution of strong campaign literature gave invaluable aid. \$1100.00 worth of W. C. T. U. reading matter was ordered by the local unions. This, with other temperance literature, was distributed systematically and carefully by the White Ribboners. The two "poster" days which were observed in June and September were especially helpful in results. Seven thousand posters inscribed "The Liquor Traffic must go" were used upon the first occasion and 10000 on the second, while between times thousands of the regular W. C. T. U. posters were used, also 80 large bill board posters.

Between September 1st and 20th, just prior to election day, 30,000 postal cards "Save the boys" were mailed to voters. Virginia thus testifies that literature posters, public meetings and personal work systematically applied were the means that counted most in their campaign, also the thousands of young campaigners, the numerous parades and the work of the State and local press Superintendents in supplying the city and county newspapers with spicy Temperance contributions. Consecrated women and men gave generously of time, strength and means that no section of the State however remote should be ignorant of the real issue, viz: "The home versus the saloon," and this made possible the victory. Out of 158,000 votes there was a majority of 32,500 for Prohibition. Virginia will continue its fight against everything short of proper enforcement of the law and will aid in securing national constitutional Prohibition.

(Continued next week)

Lone Pine News

(These items were unavoidably left out from last week's issue on account of lack of space.—Ed.)

Miss Deenick, recently from Holland, is working for O. W. Hembling.

Mrs. N. Eckel, Silas McGhee and several others, spent a most enjoyable evening at Mr. Geo. Metzgar's on Wednesday last.

Mr. O. W. Hembling made a business trip to Swallow on Monday.

The Devitt family spent Sunday at J. H. Hehn's.

Mr. P. Falk was in Didsbury on Sunday last.

Sam McAllister is recovering from his recent illness.

We understand that Miss Powell is also on the sick list.

Hugh McLean made a dashing trip to town on Monday with a load of hogs.

Fritz Weiler was a visitor at Mr. N. Eckel's on Wednesday, renewing old acquaintance.

Red Cross Society

The following ladies will be in charge of the Red Cross depot on Friday afternoon: Mrs. W. G. Liesemer, Mrs. R. LeBlanc and Mrs. J. C. Riner.

The following donations have been received by the Society's Secretary, Mrs. (Dr.) Moore, to be applied to the funds for sending two Alberta nurses to the front: Mrs. (Dr.) A. J. Weart \$2; Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith, 50c; A friend \$1. The need for these nurses is very great, and it is hoped that others will come forward and help the fund along with their donations.

Card of Thanks

Kindly accept my sincere thanks to the members of the W. C. T. U. for the beautiful flowers sent Mrs. Pirie.

Yours truly,
J. Pirie

Card of Thanks

We desire to thank all our many friends and acquaintances and also the M. W. A. of Carstairs for their kindness and assistance given us during the recent death of our beloved brother and son, Hervey.

G. RHODES AND FAMILY

Westcott Items

(These items should have appeared in last week's issue but were left out on account of shortness of space. Ed.)

We are pleased to hear of the recovery of Florence Vipond, after a serious attack of LaGrippe.

Quite a number of young people attended the dance and box social at Atkins schoolhouse. All reported having had a good time.

What's the matter with Carl? He looked pretty lonesome last Sunday. Cheer up, Carl! Better days coming.

Vernie Shantz took "Little Dan" out for a drive Sunday for the good of his health.

Miss Vera Moon and Mr. Cliff Bellamy was seen driving through Westcott Sunday afternoon.

Bill Hodson says he has at last found a good hired man. Good for you, Bill.

John Wiedner has been wearing a very pleasant smile since the arrival of his little son.

Ed. Braun and Harry Gable say they can cut more logs than any three men in Westcott. Three cheers, Ed.

Ralph was seen driving west Sunday. There seems to be quite an attraction.

Miss Flossie Blain is staying with J. Wiedner's for a few weeks.

Ervin Hunsperger still keeps the whirlwind around him.

C. H. Rinehart's crow will soon be flying around Westcott. Well, Gee Whiz.

Clarence Russell will soon be pulling his freight to Manitoba. We will be sorry to see him go.

Henry Braun was seen driving home a fine bunch of horses Saturday evening.

Mr. James Hughes is busy hauling home sand for putting cement floors in his stable.

NOTICE

To whom it may concern—Some villain has started the story that my wife had \$2000 life insurance. This is untrue. Better go slow, Gilbert.

T. E. REYNOLDS.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M.
Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S.
Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120
Didsbury - - - Alberta



W. C. GOUDER
Undertaker and Embalmer
Didsbury Phone 101
Olds, - - - Alberta

Chamberlain's



Cough Remedy
The Children's Favorite
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.
This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult.
Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for. —64388.

In the Spot Light

On the stage of business the spot light is on the man who advertises. Our Classified Want Ads will place you or your needs in the time light of public attention. If you have not tried them, their illuminating power will surprise you.

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"I will try my best, monsieur; I am sure she needs friends, la pauvre petite, but she is seldom alone, and it may be difficult. That nurse never leaves her, unless Mrs. Villiers herself is with her—and that nurse, I like her not. She knows not the art of nursing—and her voice, monsieur! It is not the voice of a person who ought to be with such a refined young lady. As to the great lady, madame the magnificent, we call her, she is out most of the time, buying, buying, buying. Oh! the lovely things she brings home, monsieur! and she shows them on mademoiselle; but mademoiselle, she won't touch one of them. She just wears the shabby little dress she had on when she came here. Madame one day was quite angry. I went into the room and I heard her words. Mademoiselle was crying, and madame, she said: 'I am giving up my life for you and you scorn me.' Ah, monsieur, the little lady is most miserable, and if you are truly her friend, I shall be glad."

Osborne was silent for a moment, thinking; then he said: "I have changed my mind. Don't take the young lady any message, but let me know the moment she is dressed."

"God bless you, sir, I will do my utmost."

The woman went away; Osborne turned now to the concierge.

"Would it be possible for me to see the manager?" he asked.

"Mais, oui, monsieur, certainement."

"Say that my business is very urgent, and that I will not keep him long. But first I have a strange request to make. Is there any way out of this hotel except by the main entrance?"

"Mais, non, monsieur."

"Then I am safe if I stay here. No one can leave the hotel without my being aware of the fact?"

"That is so, monsieur."

"Then I wish to remain here, and I want to talk to the manager here. I want to be where I can see without being seen."

"Monsieur, if you come inside my box, you can pretend to be one of my assistant clerks, and no one will notice you. Certainly no one can leave the hotel except by passing through the hall. Now I go to fetch Monsieur Adolphe, our manager."

Monsieur Adolphe was a typical Frenchman. He showed great astonishment when the concierge brought him the message from Osborne, but finally decided to see him. At first he looked haughty and annoyed, but one or two words that fell from Osborne's lips caused him to change his mind.

"I wish to ask you a question, monsieur," said Osborne. "Have you or have you not noticed within the last ten days, that any of your visitors at the hotel or any resident here has lost anything of value?"

Monsieur Adolphe stared at Osborne.

"But that is remarkable," he said. "Fritz, come here." He spoke to the concierge. "For the last few days," he said, glancing at Fritz as he spoke, "there have been constant complaints in the hotel about articles of value being missing, so much so that I have now asked my ladies to allow me to take charge both of their jewels and money. There does not seem to be a single person in the place who has quite escaped—watches, chains, rings, nothing very enormous in itself, but still of value to the proprietor. I know not what we should do but for that kind lady, Madame Villiers. She has helped us to recover several small properties belonging to the ladies and has herself been most kind and good-natured; for, whoever the unknown thief is, he seems to have served her worse than anyone else, taking rings, bracelets and a diamond tiara."

Osborne's face was deadly white.

"Can you throw light on this mystery, monsieur?" said the manager.

"I think I can—I believe I can. But have you taken no steps? Have you not called in the police?"

"I must do so today, monsieur; but madame, she begs, she says, 'Leave it to me, monsieur, I will find what you are missing'—and she did, monsieur; not a day has passed that she hasn't brought him back some of the missing goods. Our servants are in great trouble; but she says 'Suspect them not; leave it to me.'"

"Monsieur Adolphe," said Osborne. "Will you now leave it to me? I hold a clue which you do not possess. I must ask you to send immediately for two of the gendarmes, who will wait here until I summon them. Ah! and here comes the maid who attends on Madame Villiers. Monsieur Adolphe, I am a friend of the little young lady who is staying with Madame Villiers. Will you permit me to go to her room now, and will you do what I ask about the other matter, and quickly?"

Monsieur Adolphe assured him that he would. Osborne now followed the maid up the main entrance. In a few moments they stood outside the door of the sitting room; within was the sound of voices in high dispute. Osborne turned to the woman.

"Leave me now," he said; "and when I rang, send up the gendarmes."

The woman turned pale, and looked

at him in astonishment. "Monsieur Adolphe knows," he said. "It is all right. Go—there is not a moment to lose."

Softly Osborne turned the handle of the well oiled door. He slipped inside without making the slightest sound. Shielding the door from draughts was a high screen; Osborne stood behind the screen; he listened. Two people were arguing angrily. He recognized the coarse voice of Ferris. Ferris said:

"You've done me, that's what you've done. I have been your friend all through, but you have done me. You promised me faithfully one-half of all the money you got in Paris—where is it?"

"Not for you," said a high, refined voice.

"Not for me?" "Well soon see if it's not for me. I can get you into the worst scrape you were ever in in your life. You promised me the money and the use of the gel in my shop, and I've got neither. Where's the gel? Where's the pretty little Barbara?" He snatched his lips—"I want her, dainty little bit that she is. I say, old lady, give me the gel, and I'll let you off the roof. I gave you Jessop and I helped you out of Lunnion when they were running you down as thick as bees, and this is the way I'm served. But you can keep Jessop, old woman, I'm tired of her if you'll give me the gel."

"Never!" said the other voice. Then it broke. "I'm tired," she said, all of a sudden. "I want to be good; that child has taught me. I would not give her to one like you for all the gold this world contains; and now you have your answer."

"Are those your last words?"

"They are, Ferris, my very last. I'll send you money, when I can to London; but leave me now, you are in danger here."

"And so are you, my proud lady. Don't think as Henry Ferris will be done out of his rights. Take this, and this and this!"

He fired three times from a revolver which he pulled out of his pocket. The wretched woman screamed and fell. The next instant there was wild bustle and confusion; the shots were heard downstairs. The manager and the concierge rushed up, accompanied by the two members of the gendarmes.

Osborne pointed to Ferris, who struggled hard to escape, but handcuffs number eight were quickly slipped on, the revolver taken from him just in time and he was conveyed from the room.

A girl, white as death, had rushed in from the adjoining room. She saw Osborne as one in a dream; but just then she had no room in her heart even for Osborne. She bent over the dying woman; she put a pillow under her head.

"I could not—have—kept it up—Barbara," said the woman.

Barbara took the icy cold hand; suddenly she did notice Osborne.

"Get a doctor, oh! get a doctor!" she said in a voice of agony. "Whatever she is, she is my mother."

Osborne quickly left the room. The woman spat up blood, and at intervals spoke feeble words.

"In all my bad life I had only one love—my little girl—my little girl. All is up now. They can't put me in quid—I go before the Great—Tribunal."

Her voice sank to nothing. When Osborne and the doctor arrived, the woman, one of the cleverest thieves in the world, was dead.

Great was the excitement in the Hotel Continental. People crowded to the spot when it was known that the splendid, magnificent Madame Villiers was in reality the mysterious thief, and had been sent to her last account by one of her angry pals. On the evening of that same day Osborne spoke to Barbara.

"You are mine now, mine forever, my best darling."

She nestled into his arms; she allowed him to kiss her soft cheek, but she could not speak, the shock and agony of those ten days had been too much.

But sorrowful things, as well as glad things, come to an end; and although for many, many weeks little Barbara Chance was very ill, yet in the end she recovered, and six months later was married to Ralph Osborne, and is now his happy wife. He calls her by the name he loved best when they were children together.

"The little girl with the happy face."

THE END.

Watch in a Pearl

The feat of making a watch in a pearl has been accomplished by a watch making firm at Chaux de Ponds, Switzerland. This wonderful watch, the only one of its kind in the world, was finished a few days ago. A pearl which weighs forty-five grains and has a diameter of about half an inch, contains all the works. It took an employee of the firm fifteen months to hollow out the pearl and fix the wheels. The watch, which is guaranteed to keep good time and may be worn as a ring on the finger, is for sale for \$6,000.

The growth of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan is shown by the increase in creameries in that province. There were only four of these in 1907 with a patronage of 213 and an output of 66,246 lbs. of butter, while in 1914 there were thirteen creameries with a patronage of 3,625 and an output of 1,161,230 pounds of butter.

A well known bishop who has a wife of pronounced temperament, one day caught a small boy stealing grapes from his vine. He reproved the offender sternly, and concluded:

"Do you know, my boy, why I tell you this? There is one before whom even I am a crawling worm. Do you know who it is?"

"Sure," said the boy unhesitatingly, "the missus."

Conserving the Live Stock

Home Demand Not Supplied and Large Exports Deplete Breeding Cattle

The department of agriculture has been paying special attention to the conserving and increasing of Canada's supplies of live stock, with a view both to meeting the demands for home consumption and to taking advantage of the splendid opportunities now offered for developing a large export trade. Prices both in Canada and abroad for practically all kinds of meats and dairy produce are very high, and war conditions have accentuated the shortage of supply. On the other hand, Canadian farmers have not by any means kept pace with the increased demands from consumers at home, and the opening up of the United States market through the taking off of the duty against Canadian cattle has been followed by the export of millions of dollars' worth of prime cattle, leaving stocks now on hand at a very low ebb. In Western Canada, especially, there has been a very severe decrease in breeding stock. Canada has become a large importer of beef, mutton and hog products, although conditions in the Dominion should make instead for the development of a large export business.

During the first ten months of last year Canada imported 112,238 sheep and 4,015,152 pounds of mutton and lamb. The imports of hog products for the same period amounted to 57,575 pounds of fresh, chilled and frozen pork and 8,340,210 pounds of pork barreled in brine. During the same ten months there were imported 1,643,728 pounds of fresh, chilled and frozen beef, and 996,837 pounds of beef salted in barrels.

On the other hand, exports of some of these commodities are showing large increases. The trade in hams and bacon, which is now being developed with Great Britain, and to a less extent with the eastern United States, promises to become of steadily increasing importance. Packers now state that with a price of seven cent hogs to the farmers they can successfully compete with Denmark in the British market. Our export of hams and bacon to Great Britain and to the eastern United States during the first ten months of 1914 amounted to 19,526,384 pounds, and is now increasing rapidly month by month.

The chief danger seen by the department of agriculture is in the depletion of the breeding supplies, and an educational campaign to induce more widespread and vigorous efforts towards stock raising in all the provinces is now being undertaken.

Radium as a Fertilizer

Has Not Yet, However, Been Used Extensively For This Purpose

If you happen to have any radium about the farm it may be well to remember that a British scientist, J. Thome Baker, has found that it may be used to increase the yield of crops.

Anyhow he has found that when a little over a grain of radium is put in a ton of soil, wheat sown in it will sprout a week sooner and be six inches high when the check plot is only four inches high.

Pretty soon the rollicking desk farmers will be telling us that radium is a fertilizer; but, of course, it is only a stimulant which enables the crop to take more out of the ground without putting anything in.

In view of the fact that there are only 12 grains of radium in existence—commercially speaking—the matter isn't very important to the farmer.

And yet it must be remembered that there are considerable amounts of mineral matter which carry very small quantities of radium, and one of these days agents may be about the country trying to sell it to us for our crops.

It might be well to remember that scarcely any of the immense claims set up regarding the use of radium have as yet received justification.

United States Wants Zeppelin

The U.S. navy department will shortly advertise for bids for the construction of a Zeppelin model airship and for a number of new type aeroplanes. All the new aircraft, including the Zeppelin, are to be constructed in the United States.

The navy has wished for some time to obtain a Zeppelin, but there were no drilable manufacturers in the United States and no one willing to undertake the experiment of building one.

Navy department officials have finally succeeded in finding several big concerns which have promised to undertake the construction of a Zeppelin type if their bid is successful.

A well known bishop who has a wife of pronounced temperament, one day caught a small boy stealing grapes from his vine. He reproved the offender sternly, and concluded:

"Do you know, my boy, why I tell you this? There is one before whom even I am a crawling worm. Do you know who it is?"

"Sure," said the boy unhesitatingly, "the missus."

Would Seize Wheat

British Trade Unions Say Government Should Seize the Wheat Supply

The General Federation of Trades Unions, in a document issued regarding the high prices of food in the United Kingdom, recommends chiefly that the British government take over all wheat supplies as has been done in Germany.

"The British farmer," the document reads, "would suffer no real hardship or loss if the government commandeered the whole home-grown and unmarketed wheat at 2 shillings (\$10.50) a quarter, and immediate action on these lines would tend to moderate prices."

The manifesto charges the government with failure to anticipate and organize against certain consequences of the war and urges quick and drastic remedial action to avert a situation which is "becoming desperate."

The committee suggests a better distribution of incoming steamships at ports other than London and Liverpool. Continuing it says:

"Now that troubles have developed the government must move, not tentatively, as if the next century would do, but immediately. The procedure of prize courts must be expedited and all captured ships must be valued, manned and utilized by the state for the purpose of transporting supplies purchased directly from the producer and such supplies must be placed on the market at prices to cover only the costs and distribution charges."

New Boats for the C. P. R.

The Melita and Minnedosa Will Soon Be Placed in Commission

Particulars of the two new vessels recently acquired for the Atlantic service by the Canadian Pacific Railway have just come to hand. These two new steamships have already been named the "Melita" and the "Minnedosa," and have a length over all of 520 feet, with a beam of 67 feet, and the depth of keel to bridge is 46 feet. They will be fitted with a combination of turbine and reciprocating engines, driving three screws and a sea speed of fifteen knots. The vessels will be of the popular one cabin class providing accommodation for over five hundred cabin passengers and 1,500 third cabin passengers. A feature of the cabin accommodation is the number of two berth rooms, there being fifty in all. The public rooms for the cabin passengers will be elaborately decorated and will consist of a large lounge and smoking room situated on the promenade deck, also a gymnasium. The main dining saloon will seat three hundred, and five hundred and fifty can be accommodated in the third class dining rooms. The "Melita" and the "Minnedosa," like their sister ships, the "Missanable" and the "Metagama," will be equipped with Babcock and Wilcox patent davits, which enable lifeboats to be launched from either side of the vessel, even should the ship have a considerable list. The famous cruiser stern has again been introduced, thereby giving greater stability and seaworthiness, while every device for the safety of passengers will be provided, including double bottoms, wireless telegraphy and submarine signaling apparatus.

It is expected the vessels will be ready for service towards the end of the coming season.

Can't Let Germany Win

A great New York newspaper has bluntly declared that the civilized world will not allow Germany to prevail. We have every reason for confidence that the forces arrayed against her will accomplish her undoing. If it were to prove that our strength were insufficient, the other free nations must join the struggle. Every month that the war lasts the openly expressed sympathy with Germany's enemies grows louder and more insistent, and every victory that Germany can win threatens her with new foes to conquer.—London Express.

Compensations of War

The compensations of war are at least as great as its horrors and miseries, and they are of a kind that harmonize with and illustrate much that is fundamental in the Christian ideal. If there is any virtue in sacrifice for an ennobling cause, in the spirit of service that dedicates life itself to its end, and in the brotherliness and unity that bears down all barriers and links rich and poor in a common sympathy and a common devotion, then the war which has evoked these qualities in superabundant degree is not without its redeeming side.—London Daily Mail.

Fire Insurance in Canada

There are only twenty-one Canadian fire companies reporting to the Dominion government which are Canadian in the true sense that they are owned by Canadian shareholders. There are twenty-four British companies and thirty-one American and foreign companies.

"Why, look here," said the merchant who was in need of a boy, "aren't you the same boy who was in here a week ago?"

"Yes, sir," said the applicant.

"I thought so. And didn't I tell you then that I wanted an older boy?"

"Yes, sir. That's why I'm back, I'm older now."

The Quality of the Soldiers

Bonar Law on the Splendid Material in the British Army

In the course of a recent speech, Mr. Bonar Law, the Unionist leader, made this reference to the services of the army:

"Let me tell you, if I may, an incident—one of many—which was told to me by a friend who was at the front, and which made me realize what this war means. He said that a battalion, full strength, went into the trenches. They stayed there day after day without relief, resisting and resisting successfully, overwhelming forces which were trying to drive them out. At last the time for relief came. They came out of the trenches, but only a fourth of those who had gone into them, and they came out under the command of one who had become their senior officer, a boy of sixteen. When they came out he formed up his men. He gave them the order to march and then he burst into tears, and fell fainting to the ground. While duty required it he had done all that was wanted of him, but when it was over the strain was too much, and he broke down. That is the kind of thing that is being done by our soldiers everywhere, and we are proud of this."

"It was in numbers a contemptible little army, the Kaiser called it, but small as it was it is no exaggeration, it is no disparagement to our French allies who are fighting so bravely, to say that that 'contemptible little army' saved Paris in the hour of her need. But before we have done we may need, and we must have, not a small but a great army, and we must have it fighting our battles now, and we will have it."

"In the last few weeks I have been present at two encampments where soldiers are training, 21,000 men in each, and a finer body of men never shouldered a rifle in any country in the world. It is a marvellous thing, the number of men who under our arrangements have flocked to enlist under the old flag. There has been nothing like it. No army of this dimension has ever before been raised by voluntary enlistment, and it is my opinion that in no country in the world could such an army have been raised by such means except in this country of ours. We all know that the question of national service has always been a debatable one, and to have raised it now would not have helped us to get the men. Everyone knows it would never be adopted in this country at a time like this till the old system had failed, but we had been starting with a clean sheet one might take another view. I at least am not blind, and I am sure you are not, to the advantages of the present system. We know that under it some who ought to have gone have remained here and we know that many who ought not to have been called to, until others had gone have gone and are fighting the country's battles. I don't say that it is the best arrangement, but at a time like this the best arrangement is that which works most quickly. Just as we have got all the men we need up to now so we shall get them. Of this also I am sure, that the nation as a whole realizes the danger in which we stand, that it is determined at all costs to see this thing through, and if the men don't come voluntarily the whole nation will demand that they shall be made to come compulsory."

One would like to know how Heliogoland's "First Recruit" has been faring in this war. He was the first baby born in the island after Germany took it over in 1890, and, as he would have to serve when he grew up, his photograph appeared in the shop windows. From a witness G. Stevens heard of his scandalous behavior when the Kaiser and Kaiserin visited Heliogoland in state. Six girls presented the Empress with a bouquet. "Behind him was the First Recruit in the arms of his mother; the Kaiserin approached him and made to pat his cheek. The First Recruit made one wild clutch at the bouquet and tore the middle out of it. Next came the Kaiser, and, undeterred made also to pat his cheek. Then the First Recruit once more raised an impious hand and smote his Sovereign across the face, and then turned right round and showed his back and hid his face and refused to be comforted."—London Chronicle.

Big Public Works to Proceed

The war is making no difference with government expenditures on the big public undertakings. Last year ordinary or consolidated outlays were \$13,000,000 and this year, in the corresponding nine months, \$14,000,000. Railway outlays last year were \$10,000,000, and this year \$15,000,000, but railway subsidy payments have declined by \$12,000,000.

In regard to smaller public works there is a tendency to economize, but all the big ones are going ahead, money being put into circulation, and employment being furnished to thousands.

Pedlar—I have a most valuable book to sell, madam; it tells one how to do anything."

Lady (sarcastically)—Does it tell one how to get rid of a pestering pedlar?

Pedlar (promptly)—Oh, yes, madam. Buy something from him."

WORK OF RED CROSS NURSES WITH WOUNDED AT THE FRONT

THE TRYING EXPERIENCES OF A CANADIAN NURSE

Work of these Brave Woman and the Heroic Acts they have Performed will some day be Written in Letters of Gold in the Imperishable Deeds of British History

While the man in khaki is bearing the brunt of the battle in the firing line the Red Cross nurse is performing as important and in many cases, as dangerous, a work not very far away from where the shells are bursting and the big guns send forth their messengers of death. They know neither danger nor fatigue but quietly and courageously go about their mission of mercy. Upon their armlet they bear the Red Cross sign but this has not prevented the Germans on many occasions from firing upon them in order that they may be prevented from succoring and binding up the wounded and the fallen.

These are brave women and when the smoke of battle has died away and peace has once again been restored upon the continent of Europe the work that they have performed and the brave acts they have done will be written in letters of gold in the imperishable of British history. That the work of the Red Cross nurses does not merely comprise looking after and tending the wounded will be shown by the following intensely interesting account of the work of Nurse Amy Neale, whose letter to her brother, Lieut. J. B. Neale, of the 10th Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, was recently published in the Toronto Sunday World.

In the course of her letter Miss Neale says: "A short time ago a very long train stopped at our siding about 10 p.m. It contained two complete hospitals from India, one for the natives and one for the British Indian wounded. Just imagine how cold they were. They had left India in the hot weather and had come straight to Boulogne and Marseilles. We gave them hot tea, etc., as we always have boiling water ready and in the morning I got the sisters into the dispensary to have a good warming. Poor things, they were grateful as they had spent the night in the train and of course when the engine was taken off the carriages were not heated. One of these Indian hospitals is now housed at a beautiful hotel facing the sea with the tents round it.

"I was on duty here at the station," continues Miss Neale, "where we heard the sad news of Lord Roberts' death; one says 'sad' and yet in a way it seemed the right thing and what he would no doubt have liked. One of the railway officials said, 'We weep also with you, my sister.' He had tears in his eyes when he spoke."

Miss Neale then goes on to speak of

the ambulance trains which are capable of taking three or four hundred cases and are equipped splendidly. The bunks are arranged something like a Pullman and there is a dispensary and a kitchen on board, as well as quarters for nursing and surgical staffs.

The duties of the Red Cross nurse are varied as will be seen from the following example described in Miss Neale's story. Early one morning some Frenchmen were waiting on the platform for their train for the front. They were not soldiers but were going to dig trenches. It was bitterly cold and they were invited to partake of a hot drink. They were all lined up and were given hot cocoa and bread and butter. The commanding officer wanted to pay but when told that there was no charge he insisted on giving a donation to the Red Cross work. "Never, never will I forget the Red Cross," he said.

Nurse Neale has graphically described the various duties that fall to the lot of a Red Cross nurse at the battle-front and near the base where the wounded men are restored to health and in many cases, almost brought back to life, so terrible are the conditions under which they are fighting at the present time. It will be readily realized that this work can only be carried on successfully if the people of Canada give it their hearty support both in material and actual cash.

It will be necessary to prepare for many more months of war and as long as this dreadful campaign lasts so will comforts and money needed to purchase necessities for use in the hospitals and near the trenches where the wounded men are given first aid. So much can be done in the way of knitting circles, entertainments, contests of various kinds and those who unselfishly give up some of the more frivolous enjoyments of life and take up the more serious ones as befits the present period in our national history will be rendering a service to their country and their countrymen as valued as those who are actually engaged in the force of arms.

Besides cash contributions the Red Cross Society is in need most especially of socks, sizes 11 and 11½, grey flannel shirts, the patterns of which will be supplied on application to the society, and knitted knee caps, patterns of which will also be sent to those making application.

To Prevent the Export of Arms

Petition is Being Widely Circulated in the United States

A protest strongly worded against the United States continuing to permit the exportation of munition of war to the allies in Europe is being circulated by interested persons in the republic, and according to report is receiving federal support. The protest contains arguments against allowing exportation on the ground that munitions, besides going to Europe, are going to Japan. "We are fortifying not only Europe against each other; we are fortifying others against ourselves," it says.

A copy of this paper, which aims to bring pressure to bear on the United States government has been received by Prof. Anderson, of Toronto university. It says:

"We, the citizens of the United States of America, appeal in the name of justice and humanity, in the name of neutrality and future peace, to the people, to the law makers and the government of our country to prevent the export from our shores of one single weapon, or one pound of powder to deal death in Europe.

"The president of the United States has prevented the loan of money to France and thereby our country has set its own precedent of what is just and right. This precedent binds us in legal opinion as well as in the estimate of the world, to pursue a course of undoubted neutrality."

The protest details that great orders have been accepted and are being executed in the United States for the continuance of war, and asks:

"Where are our peace societies? Where are our women's organizations? Where are our churches? Are we, for the sake of present business profit—willing to draw upon ourselves an enduring heritage of hatred? Generations will not suffice to wipe away the stain we bring upon ourselves. Guns, ammunition, cartridges, dynamite, bombs, are going from our manufacturers not only to England, France and Russia, but also to the Japanese. We are fortifying not only Europeans against each other; we are fortifying others against ourselves. In case of any future struggle forced upon our own land, picture the destruction brought upon us did any neutral of Europe take the position of neutrality we assume today.

"We protest not only in the interest of America, but above all in the name of humanity, against a prolongation by our country of this hideous warfare. Our own land will be stained with the blood of our European brothers."

Fire from Calais to Dover

Weapon Said to Have a Range of 25 to 28 Miles

A German military newspaper announces that a new naval gun of 16-inch calibre, with a range of twenty miles, has been created.

Remarkable figures regarding a new German naval gun are given by a German artillery expert, writing in the *Artilleristische Monats Heft*.

In discussing an assertion by the London Times that the German navy possesses a gun which carries three miles further than the best English weapon, the writer admits that the Krupp are manufacturing a gun whose projectile weighs 120 kilograms (about a ton) and which develops a muzzle velocity of 940 metres (about 3,080 feet) a second.

The experts reckon from these figures that the gun has 58 per cent more muzzle force than the British navy's best weapon, and has a range of about 42 kilometres (about 26 miles), while the Channel at Dover is only 33 kilometres (about 20½ miles) wide. He says it will permit the Germans eventually to command the English coast from Calais for a distance of nine kilometres (about 5½ miles inland) with the new gun.

"How is it," inquired a young bride of an older married friend, "that you always manage to have such delicious beef?"

"It's very simple," said the older woman. "I first select a good, honest butcher, and then I stand by him."

"You mean that you give him all of your trade?"

"No; I mean that I stand by him while he is cutting the meat."

GERMANS TO SACRIFICE METALS

Would Have Heirlooms and Other Articles Given to State to Keep Up Needed Supply

The London Daily Chronicle says: "The marked success which attended 'Imperial Wool Week,' in Germany, has induced a number of leading journals, including the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, to advocate an 'Imperial Metal Week,' in which the German nation will give one more proof of patriotism by sacrificing superfluous copper, silver and gold for the uses of the army and the state.

"The greater stress would appear to be laid on copper. The possessors of valuable bronze and copper articles of artistic beauty, or articles regarded as heirlooms, are told that it would be foolish to part with those things

The Value of Big Gun Ships

Secret of Sea Power is Big Guns and Lots of Them

Interesting deductions made from the battle off the coast of Chile on November 1, where the British cruisers *Good Hope* and *Monmouth* were sunk by the German squadron under Admiral Von Spee, and the later battle off the Falklands, when British warships under Admiral Sturdee sunk four out of five of Von Spee's ships, appear in the London Engineer of December 18. As already pointed out in the *Army and Navy Journal*, the Engineer reached the conclusion that it is the big gun power and speed that has told thus far in naval duels. The Engineer says, in part:

"Little by little, as one naval action follows another, light is being thrown on the various war problems that have been discussed in times of peace. A few big facts are beginning to stand out and the lesser fry are gradually taking their proper place in the picture. Early events, notably the loss of the three cruisers gave undue weight to the submarine. For a time it seemed that Admiral Bacon's theories were about to be justified. Then came the unfortunate action off Chile, followed by the glorious one off the Falklands. The destruction of the *Emden* by the Sydney is another case in point. The Sydney's guns overbore the small pieces of the *Emden*.

"Given the fact that two ships can get within range of each other, that which is able to throw the biggest shell will win. Smaller guns, even six inch, seem to be of little importance, where bigger pieces come into play and we shall have to revise all our old theories about the value of weight of metal in a broadside. Thus Sir Philip Watts' design of the dreadnaught is fully justified. A dreadnaught should be able to fight an action without firing anything less than her main armament. Her big guns would destroy her opponent without any help from the secondary pieces. It is calibre that counts and in estimating the value of fighting ships in the future we shall have to consider the primary armament only. Whether the smaller pieces will be useful for the repulsion of mosquito light vessels remains to be seen. It is one of the things that war has yet to teach us. So far, in the only two actions of importance in this connection, the smaller vessels have been told to clear off as quickly as possible and leave the contention to the big ships.

"Small vessels have not made a concerted action on a big ship, and the light guns have not been tried on the particular duty for which they were intended. It must, however, be observed that if two battleships engage they can so pound each other with their huge shells that there is little probability of a 6-inch gun being left available for service even after a brief engagement. In all likelihood one or other of the vessels would be knocked out and set on fire, and if not sunk, would be at the mercy of any smaller craft that chose to give her the coup de grace. The conflagration caused by shell is a matter of much moment, of which we expect to hear a great deal when the war is over. Everything points in the same direction: the big gun—that is, a gun bigger than anything your opponent has—is master of the situation. The secret of sea power, numbers apart, is big guns and lots of them, on fast ships."

Problem of Germany Will Soon be How to Find Men for Army, in View of Losses

The *Army Bulletin*, in commenting upon the German losses in the war, declares that a greater part of the original regiments must have been re-organized. The Bulletin asserts that from August 2 until the beginning of December the German army lost approximately 2,000,000 men, and since that time there have been the battles in Poland. Admitting that 500,000 wounded would be able to return to the firing line, the Bulletin says that the definite loss, therefore, may be estimated at nearly 1,500,000 men.

Without doubt, says the Bulletin, Germany has an enormous number of men in reserve, but these reserve are already being drawn upon and are not inexhaustible, even incorporating the classes of the youngest men, from 17 to 20 years of age, and those between 20 and 40 years of age whose services were dispensed with in times of peace. Germany's appeals, it is added, will be unable to furnish actually over 2,000,000. The more Germany forms new units, the more will she diminish the general value of her army, and hasten the moment when there will be an end to her resources.

Two minutes after he had passed the statue, a shell came directly between the towers of the cathedral, barely cleared the head of the Maid of Orleans' horse and tore a great hole in the Belgian blocks 30 feet in front. At the moment the boy was having further refreshments from his pan.

"You're going to lose that milk if you don't mind," I said to the lad from my position in a doorway. He had not seen me before and he looked sheepishly realizing he had been caught cheating honest. Then he grinned a perfectly honest wholesome grin and replied with a good little devil look out of the corner of his blue eyes:

The last I saw of him he was taking gingerly steps homeward with a pan less full, but fuller stomach, utterly unafraid.

"With regard to gold, the *Hamburger* paper warmly supports the suggestion that wedding rings be exchanged by their wearers for rings made of iron. The idea is put forward that, as iron rings must not prove attractive to some ladies, diamonds and other precious stones might be taken from gold rings and set in iron ones.

GERMAN KULTUR AS SHOWN BY RULES OF PRUSSIAN WAR BOOK

MILITARY TEACHINGS ARE DOWNRIGHT SAVAGERY

Manual of the Usages of War on Land, Issued by the General Staff of the German Army, Justifies Assassination, Incendiarism and any means to Accomplish the End

Prof. J. H. Morgan has translated into English "The German War Book," the manual of the usages of war on land issued by the general staff of the German army, the most authoritative work of its kind in Germany. There is a reference in the introduction to "humanitarian considerations, which do not infrequently degenerate into sentimentality and flabby emotion." One passage is the following:

"War conducted with energy cannot be directed merely against the combatants of an enemy state and the positions they occupy, but it will and must destroy the total intellectual and material resources of the latter."

The *Daily Chronicle*, which publishes a review of Prof. Morgan's translation, says that after what has happened in Belgium there is cruelty in the destruction of churches, schools, libraries and museums which should be spared, and declares that open towns ought not to be bombarded.

According to this German war book, assassination and incendiarism are, in given circumstances, justifiable, as will be seen by the following quotations.

"The bribery of the enemy's subjects for the purpose of obtaining military advantages, the acceptance of the offers of treachery, the reception of deserters, the utilization of discontented elements in the population, the support of pretenders, and the like, are permissible.

"Indeed, international law is in no way opposed to the exploitation of crimes of third parties, assassination, incendiarism, robbery and the like, to the prejudice of the enemy.

"The necessary aim of war gives a belligerent the right and imposes

upon him, according to circumstances, the duty not to let slip the important, it may be the decisive, advantages, to be gained by such means."

According to the Germans an invader can compel a man to betray his country. The manual says:

"The view that no inhabitant of occupied territory can be compelled to participate directly in the struggle against his own country, is subject to an exception by the general usages of war which must be recorded here—the calling up and employment of inhabitants as guides on unfamiliar ground. However much it may ruffle feeling to compel a man to harm his own Fatherland, and indirectly to fight his own troops, none the less no army operating in an enemy's country will altogether renounce the expedient.

"But a still more severe measure the compulsion of inhabitants to furnish information about their own army, its strategy, its resources, and its military secrets. The majority of all writers of all nations are unanimous in their condemnation of this measure. Nevertheless, it cannot be entirely dispensed with. Doubtless it will be applied with regret, but the argument of war will frequently make it necessary."

The manual severely prohibits looting, and says that movable private property is to be treated as inviolable.

Among the questions and answers in the book are:

"Q.—Should women and children and the old and feeble be allowed to depart before a bombardment begins?"

"A.—On the contrary, their presence is greatly to be desired. It makes the bombardment all the more effective."

THE BELGIAN BOYS LAUGH AT SHELLS

Pick Up Pieces of Hot Metal and Offer Them as Souvenirs

The United Press staff correspondent writes: At Rheims, while lunching, I sent the 12 years old son of the hotel proprietress across the street to buy some postcard pictures of the badly damaged town. While he was making the selection, a German shell fell and exploded almost in the middle of the street, making an infernal racket. A few minutes later the lad returned with the postcards. Was he out of breath and all eagerness to tell the strange foreigner about the shell which had fallen near him? Not at all.

"I'm sorry, sir," he said, quite as he would have done had he merely waited for a street car to pass instead of the smoke of a shell to clear up, "they are out of cathedral cards. Perhaps I can find you some down the street, there is another place down there."

I thought of the shells and told the boy to never mind. Think of it! A boy so used to shells falling in his street that they have ceased to be a subject for comment.

Later on, on that same day, a small boy in the streets of Rheims brought me a piece of shell, still hot, which had fallen near him. Being of the gamin type, with wits sharpened beyond his years, he asked me if I would care to buy 12 pieces of hot shell as a souvenir.

Then there was another boy. This youngster paraded past the cathedral at the height of the bombardment while from various quarters near him came the s-h-e-e-e-e of big shells and the bang of their explosion loud as the keenest crack of lightning. He carried between his two hands a pan of milk which he balanced more gingerly, taking very short steps to keep from jarring the liquid over the pan's edges. He was well dressed and clean looking and his face was the rose-pink of well-cared-for boys, boys adored of their mothers.

S-h-e-e-e-e-e! A shell hissed obstructively overhead. Bang! came the explosion not more than two squares from the boy with the milk. He stopped. Looked around as if to see if he was being watched. Then he slowly raised the pan to his lips and took a little drink. Just as slowly, he lowered it and began his careful march homeward, past the statue of Jeanne d'Arc and the House of God and on down in the direction of the canal.

Two minutes after he had passed the statue, a shell came directly between the towers of the cathedral, barely cleared the head of the Maid of Orleans' horse and tore a great hole in the Belgian blocks 30 feet in front. At the moment the boy was having further refreshments from his pan.

"You're going to lose that milk if you don't mind," I said to the lad from my position in a doorway. He had not seen me before and he looked sheepishly realizing he had been caught cheating honest. Then he grinned a perfectly honest wholesome grin and replied with a good little devil look out of the corner of his blue eyes:

The last I saw of him he was taking gingerly steps homeward with a pan less full, but fuller stomach, utterly unafraid.

INDIAN PRINCES WITH ENGLAND

Four Are With Indian Expeditionary Force in France, and One in Egypt

No less than five ruling Indian princes are at the present time on active service with the British army, all of whom belong to the Rajput race, famous as the great fighting, land owning and ruling caste of India, and from which a large proportion of the recruits for the Indian army of today are drawn. Four of these, the Maharajas of Bikaner, Kishtanagar, Jodhpur and Sir Pertab Singh, are with the Indian expeditionary forces in France, the fifth, the adopted son and successor of Sir Pertab Singh as ruler of Idar, is serving in Egypt. Col. Sir Ganga Singh, Bahadur of Bikaner, has served outside his own country in command of his renowned camel corps, on many previous occasions, and was recently gratified to receive from General Sir J. G. Maxwell a message appreciative of the signal service the camel corps has already rendered in Egypt.

In a recent interview given in London during Christmas leave, to a *Times* representative, the Maharaja, who is an extra A.D.C. to Sir John French, expressed on behalf of the ruling princes of India their keen sense of the duty which lies upon them to assist their king-emperor with every means at their disposal, and their recognition of the absolute necessity of British participation in the war. The loyalty of the Indian people, increased by the wise and sympathetic policy of Lord Hardinge, the viceroy, was such that he had no doubt that a large proportion of the army could safely be withdrawn from India. He paid a high tribute to the services of Aga Khan in maintaining the loyalty of the Indian Moslems in face of what he described as "Turkey's suicidal action."

Referring to his experiences in China 14 years ago during the Boxer outbreak, the Maharaja said that he was then pained and astonished by the ruthless methods of the Germans; during the time he had been in France he had seen heart-rending evidence of equally terrible cruelty on their part, authenticated accounts of which had stimulated the desire of the Indian peoples for the victory of the Allies. The Maharaja also gave high praise to the courage and cheerfulness of the British and Indian troops amid the discomforts of the trenches, often knee deep in water. These were especially trying to soldiers accustomed to operations in mountainous regions, and he was proud of the hearty admiration which had been expressed on all sides for the intrepidity and resourcefulness of his fellow countrymen under such adverse conditions.

Dublin Castle has been opened as a completely equipped hospital, and for the duration of the war it has been placed at the disposal of the Red Cross by the generosity of Lord Aberdeen. "Now, when there is only a United Ireland," says the *Manchester Guardian*, "is a particularly good time for Lord Aberdeen to have done the wisest thing which any viceroy has ever done with Dublin Castle, by giving it a national mission in which all Irishmen share equally."

Financial Statement OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF MOUNTAIN VIEW No. 310, for Year Ending December 31st, 1914.

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Balance from previous year.....\$ 2126 37	Paid on notes.....\$ 7000 00
Proceeds Notes.....10000 00	Interest.....228 60
Municipal Taxes.....18032 07	Printing, postage, stationery... 385 18
School Taxes.....13963 29	Salaries.....1300 00
Educational Taxes.....346 24	Election expenses.....25 00
Hail Insurance.....8554 18	Council fees—meetings.....388 36
Tax Certificates.....2 75	Councillors fees—super.....479 00
Destruction Noxious Weeds.....8 50	Refunds.....10 00
	Gopher bounty.....873 38
	Destruction of weeds.....239 50
	Labor.....11290 51
	Material.....1340 50
	Machinery, tools, repairs.....983 22
	Hail Insurance Board.....8856 40
	School Districts.....14750 06
	Sundries.....184 95
	Rents.....144 00
	Purchase of lands.....203 00
Outstanding cheques.....45 47	Balance on hand.....4416 01
Total.....\$53078 87	Total.....\$53078 87

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Balance on hand.....\$ 4416 01	Outstanding cheques.....\$ 45 47
Uncollected Educational Taxes 116 40	Uncollected Educational Taxes 116 40
" Hail Taxes.....3248 27	Due Hail Insurance Board.....2500 00
" Municipal Taxes.....3935 30	Due School Districts.....4555 86
" School Taxes.....4043 35	Uncollected School Taxes.....4043 35
Amount due destruction weeds 13 50	Notes held by Bank.....3000 00
Advances Hail Board.....302 22	Unpaid accounts.....20 72
Office furniture.....250 00	Due Provincial Treasurer Educational Tax.....346 24
Machinery, tools.....2500 00	BALANCE ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES.....4195 67
Commission of Education Taxes 8 66	
Total.....\$18833 71	Total.....\$18833 71

Certified correct, J. E. STAUFFER, Sec.-Treasurer.
T. W. CUNCANNON, Auditor.

Financial Statement OF RURAL MUNICIPALITY OF WESTERDALE No. 311, from January 1st to December 31st, 1914

RECEIPTS	EXPENDITURES
Balance from Local Improvement District.....\$ 815 74	Paid on Notes.....\$11000 00
Proceeds of Notes.....7500 00	Interest.....1054 07
Municipal Taxes.....14321 04	Paid to School Districts.....\$12054 07
School Taxes.....11786 13	Councillors fees and mileage.....8160 07
Educational Taxes.....338 07	Secretary-Treasurer's salary.....277 25
Tax Certificate Fees.....2 75	Election Expenses.....1000 00
Hire for grader.....15 00	Rents.....72 65
From other sources.....80 86	Rents.....28 30
	Delegates expenses to Convention.....24 50
	Affiliation fees to Alberta Rural Municipalities Convention 10 00
	Subscription to Municipal News.....7 50
	Office furniture, safe, etc.....120 64
	Stamps, stationery, printing.....232 37
	Refunds of taxes.....46 10
	Labor, grading, etc.....\$10190 10
	Material, culverts, etc. 678 59
	Machinery, tools, rep. 198 15
	Councillor's fees for supervision of roads 233 80
	Balance on hand.....\$ 1872 55
	Less outstanding cheques 347 05
Total.....\$34859 59	Total.....\$34859 59

ASSETS	LIABILITIES
Balance on hand.....\$ 1525 50	Notes held by Bank.....\$ 1059 43
Uncollected Municipal taxes.....8788 38	Due to School Districts.....3626 06
Uncollected School taxes.....9728 30	Due to Educational Department 651 14
Uncollected Educational taxes 313 07	Uncollected School taxes.....9728 30
Office furniture, safe, etc.....120 00	Other unpaid accounts.....1422 29
Tools and machinery.....2500 00	Balance.....6488 03
Total.....\$22975 25	Total.....\$22975 25

Certified correct, A. McNAUGHTON, Secretary-Treasurer.
Eagle Hill, Alta., Feb. 8th, 1915 FRED. R. JOHNSON, Auditor

Patronize Home Industry

We can supply you with office stationery of all kinds just as well as the other fellow and your money stays in the district

The Didsbury Pioneer

TENDERS WANTED

Tenders wanted for draining slough on Sec. 12, Tp. 32, Rge. 2, west of 5th, by the Rural Municipality of Westerdale No. 311. For further particulars apply to A. McNAUGHTON, Sec.-Treas. R. M. 311, Didsbury.

Addressing of Mail

In order to facilitate the handling of mail at the front and to insure prompt delivery it is requested that all mail be addressed as follows:

- Rank.....
- Name.....
- Regimental Number.....
- Company, Squadron, Battery or other unit.....
- Battalion.....
- Brigade.....
- First (or Second) Canadian Contingent.....
- British Expeditionary Force.....

Army Post Office,
London, England

Why This Meeting

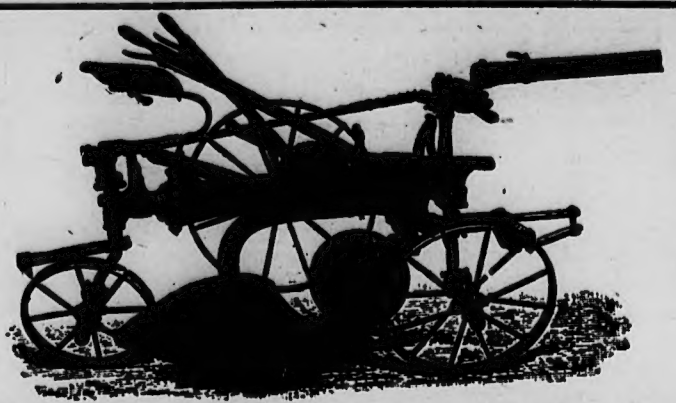
It is reported that there was a small indignation meeting of delinquent tax payers held in one of the stores one evening last week because notices had been sent to them by the Town Clerk informing them that the town wished them to pay up before it would be compelled to put their property on the Tax Enforcement Roll. It is unfortunate that such steps should have to be taken but the town has to meet its obligations and there is no other way out but to collect the back taxes. If these gentlemen would stop to consider the fact that it was not even necessary for the Town to notify them of such action but that the Town Act gives them the power to put these back taxes on the Enforcement Roll and thereby add extra costs without any notification, they will see that it was only a question of trying to save them extra costs and at the same time bring in some revenue with which to conduct town affairs. If the financial statement published in last week's issue of the Pioneer has been read it will be seen that there is the enormous amount of \$11,630 76 in arrears of taxes for two years, and the prospects are that unless some of this money is forthcoming absolutely nothing can be done in the way of improvements or repairs this year.

Obituary

Mrs. Emanuel Good (nee Hesper Lena Clampitt) who died at her home about two and a half miles from Didsbury on Saturday, March 13th, 1915, was born in Westfield, Hamilton Co., Indiana, on the 31st of March, 1889, and was married to Mr. Emanuel Good on December 20th, 1911. Besides her husband she leaves a father, mother, two brothers and three sisters, all of whom reside at Sedgwick, Alta., to mourn her loss. Mrs. Good was a birthright member of the Friends church being converted when a young girl and showing by her daily actions a consistent christian life. The funeral took place on Monday, March 15th, from her late residence to the Didsbury cemetery, a large number of friends attending.

Intensive Cultivation.

The scarcity of cheap labor, which has long been a problem in every line of business in British Columbia, is bringing about a remarkable change in the agricultural sections of the province, but particularly in the lower Fraser Valley. The large farms are giving place to the small, and there is arising a tendency to look up an intensive cultivation as the only profitable method.



Springtime is here and with it comes the seedtime. Your tillage equipment is not the best unless it includes the Verity Plow and the No. 11 Massey-Harris Seed Drill. They are built to do the work and to stand the work. We have a full line of Massey-Harris and Verity Implements and Bain Wagons in stock. We will get you repairs for anything.

G. A. WRIGGLESWORTH, Massey-Harris Agt.

SCOUT MOVEMENT FORGING AHEAD

General Baden-Powell Found Boer Boys in Uniform Beside Britons—Visited Nine Countries

After his tour of the world, during which he travelled 53,000 miles visiting nine countries, inspected seventy centres of the Boy Scout movement and reviewed 25,000 white and colored scouts, General Baden-Powell sat in an interview at London that the Boy Scouts were making great progress everywhere.

"I went first to the West Indies, the United States and British Columbia," said the General, "and then to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa. In all the countries the Ministers of Education sent for me with the object of ascertaining how I thought the movement could be best adapted and applied by them to their educational system."

"In South Africa I was gratified to know that the Boer boys were enrolling with the British boys. In that way they meet them intimately, and they are in their games, and make for future amity between the two races. The old hostility is dying down, and although of course there are still the differences between Boer and Briton, they have now arrived at a good understanding, and I have reason to think that they will be good friends and forget their differences."

"I visited Mafeking, and it is scarcely changed since the siege. There were the same faces to greet me, looking hardly a day older; and when I was in Johannesburg I was met by some of the defenders of Mafeking, who bore in front of them a Union Jack to which a little heroism is attached. The flag was captured by a Boer who broke through our lines, but from my observation tower I noted the incident and telephoned to the point where he would have to pass. There they shot him and regained the flag, and they have retained it since—but in whose possession it is I cannot say. It was reported to have been presented to me on this occasion, but that is not the case."

In China Dr. Sun Yat Sen discussed with "B.P." the principles and objects of the movement.

New Zealand Butter Cheaper

Another set of figures came under our notice recently that causes us to suspect that the Canadian cow is fully as remiss as the Canadian hen. The New York Produce Review, of date September 24th, 1912, contained these figures:

"Reference is first made to statistics contained in a recent report of J. A. Ruddick, Canada's dairy commissioner, by which it appears that in the year ending March 31, 1912, Canada imported more than 2,000,000 pounds of butter, of which 2,129,844 lbs. was brought from New Zealand and \$29,318 lbs. from the United States."

New Zealand is a long distance from Canada, but has a productive soil and highly favorable climate. Furthermore, the cost of transportation by water is low, comparatively speaking, yet it must be discouraging to the Canadian dairyman to have this New Zealand butter enter his market in competition, especially so when his comparative disadvantages of soil and climate are taken into consideration. This article from an impartial and

disinterested source accords conclusive evidence that the Canadian farmer would have lost heavily on butter and eggs had the reciprocity agreement carried. If nearly 100,000,000 eggs could come into Canada from the United States, pay the duty, and compete with Canadian eggs, how many would have come in had there been no duty and how much lower the price to the Canadian farmer would have been? The same pertinent question applies to butter.

MEAT IN THE WEST

Attention is Drawn to the Demand for Mixed Farming Products

The seriousness of the food supply problem of the prairie provinces is being rapidly realized by the awake citizens. Recently a conference composed of leading railway men, meat packers, representative farmers, and officials of the Provincial Government was held at Winnipeg to devise ways and means to save the West from an impending meat famine. The moral is that western farmers must devote more attention to mixed farming if there is to be any permanent improvement in the situation. Referring to this the Toronto Globe says:

"The moral for the Canadian farmer is that he should consider the practicability of increasing his production of beef and thus take advantage of a market that is becoming increasingly profitable. There is no danger of glutting that market if the farmers will only by wise breeding and careful feeding keep up the quality of the animals they rear for food consumption. In Ontario there are many farmers who would find this sort of industry a good way to lesson their perplexity over the scarcity of labor, and to improve at the same time the quality of their farms. There are great deforested areas in this Province not adapted for general farming, but admirably adapted for ranching young cattle. Many Western grain-growers who foresee the necessity of mixed farming to preserve their farms from sterility, could usefully resort to beef products as a means of accomplishing the desired result. And the Canadian consumer is quite as much interested in the problem as the Canadian farmer."

Without a plentiful supply of meat at reasonable prices it will be difficult to develop factories in Western Canada.

DAIRYING IN MANITOBA

A New Area East of Winnipeg Likely to Be Developed.

The Free Press, Winnipeg, says: The Manitoba Immigration Department is now turning its energies in the direction of the land in the neighborhood of St. Anne, 46 miles east of Winnipeg, through which the G.T.P. runs. This land is owned by the provincial government and offers special opportunities to dairy farmers and can be bought at prices ranging from \$10 to \$30 an acre. It has been overlooked by settlers and yet as a means to start and carry on extensive dairies, Joseph Burke, provincial immigration agent, points out that there is no better land in the country. Good water is close and plentiful and can be had at a depth of eight feet, and building timber can be found in abundance. The land is high, rolling, with immense quantities of grass.

AN OLD TIME STREET FAIR AUCTION SALE

will be held in Didsbury

on
MON'Y, MCH. 29

Bring in your horses and cattle, implements or anything you may want to sell; no matter what it is it will be sold for you.

If you have a horse you want to sell, bring it in.
If you have a cow you want to sell, bring it in.
Anything at all will be listed.

ALL LISTINGS should be made either with G. B. Sexsmith or at the Pioneer Office before **MONDAY, MARCH 22nd** to allow for advertising

Only a small per cent. will be charged for selling which will include advertising expenses as well

We expect to have horse buyers from Calgary and outside points at this sale.

This sale will give you a chance to dispose of your surplus stock and implements.

Sale will be held on
OSLER STREET
Opposite Jackson Block
Don't forget the date, **Monday, March 29th.** Make entries now

Another Football-Hockey Melee

Another football-hockey match will be played on Thursday evening at 6.30 p.m. between the married and single men. A collection will be taken. All funds after expenses are paid will be handed over to the Patriotic Fund. More fun than a dog fight. This will likely be the last game of the season. Come out and root for your friends.

AROUND THE TOWN

The financial statements of both Mountain View and Westdale Municipalities are published on page six of this issue.

The many friends of Mr. Eph. Gabel will be glad to hear that he is again attending to business after his recent severe illness.

Noah Hallman, a Didsbury old-timer, now of Edmonton, was a business visitor in town for a few days this week.

A. M. Snyder, who has been living in Red Deer for some time has returned to Didsbury and will reside here for the future.

Divine service in the English church next Sunday at 3 p.m. Evensong and sermon.—Rev. A. C. Tate.

An old time street fair auction sale is to be held in Didsbury on Monday, March 29th. This sale will give the man who has odd stock or articles he wishes to dispose of a chance to sell them. See ad. for particulars.

A silver medal contest will be held at Westcott, in the Evangelical church, at 8 p.m., Friday, March 26th. The programme will be interspersed with music. This entertainment will be in the interests of Prohibition and a large attendance is expected. A special offering will be taken for the support of this worthy cause.

The sixth annual convention of the Alberta Educational Association will be held in Knox church, Calgary, on April 6th, 7th and 8th. A good programme has been prepared and every person who is interested should write the Secretary, N. E. Caruthers, Lacombe, for a copy or any further information.

P. Dick, jr., and Dan Kaehn shot a large lynx on the Dick farm last Thursday. The animal was full grown and measured five feet full length. These animals are hardly as plentiful as they used to be in this district but there is an odd one caught now and again. This one was the largest killed for some time and was a ferocious looking beast.

The Alberta Spring Horse Show will be held at Victoria Park, Calgary, from April 21st to 23rd this year. The usual auction sales of horses and purebred bulls will also be held at the same time and place. For prize lists and rules write E. L. Richardson, Secretary and Manager of Alberta Livestock Associations Calgary.

Murmurs of the good old summertime are heard in the land these days consequently baseball is included. Jim Pirie has received a letter from the management of the All-American Girls Baseball Club of Chicago this week in reference to making arrangements for the Club to again visit Didsbury this summer. This is the same Club that was here last year.

The weather for the last two weeks has carried with it a strong feeling of spring. The snow has nearly all disappeared and the last few days of warm weather has taken a lot of frost out of the ground. It looks as though the farmer will be able to get on to the land early this year, in fact it is reported that there are some farmers in the Crossfield district who have already commenced seeding.

A FEW LINES : : : : : THAT WILL INTEREST YOU

Ladies Ready Made Dresses
Over 3000 yards of Print
Ladies and Misses Spring Coats
A nice line of Spring and Summer Dress Fabrics
NEW LACES AND ALLOVERS
A LARGE RANGE OF LADIES COLLARS
FOR MEN—BUCKLEY HATS

Garden Seeds—From the best seed men

A. E. McKenzie & Co. of Brandon
Steel Briggs Seed Co., Toronto
D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor
Wm. Rennie & Co., Toronto.

Lake Superior Herring
Fresh Salted Biscuits
Salt, per barrel \$3.00
Purity Flour, \$3.85 sack lot
Purity Flour, \$3.75 in 5 sack lots
(This is less than wholesale price)

Our Goods are always Fresh

A. G. STUDER

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1869

Capital Paid Up	-	\$11,560,000
Reserve Funds	-	13,575,000
Total Assets	-	180,000,000

COLLECTIONS Having 370 Branches throughout Canada and the West Indies, this Bank possesses unrivalled facilities for handling collections with economy and despatch.

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DIDSBURY BRANCH: D. C. DAVIDSON, Manager.



GOOD THINGS WITHIN SIGHT

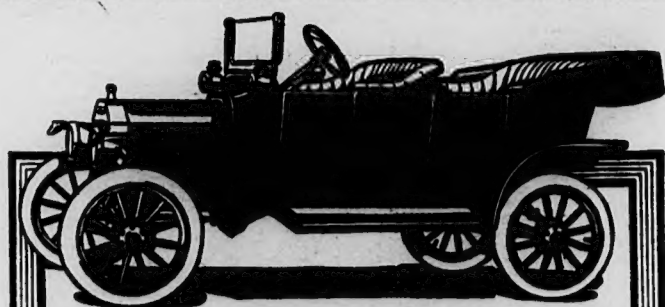
and worth eating is our stock of high grade

MEATS

and Poultry. Carefully selected in the first place, kept in a freezing temperature and in sanitary surroundings, no wonder every house-keeper keeps our meats in sight and within reach. They mean family health, good eating, money saved by our low prices. For juicy steaks, tender chops and fragrant hams, deal at

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET

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Ford Touring Car Price \$590

Prices of other Ford cars are:
Two-passenger Runabout \$540
Two-passenger Coupelet \$850
Five-passenger Sedan \$1150.
All cars fully equipped, including electric headlights. Prices F.O.B. Ford, Ont. Buyers of all Ford cars will share in our profits if we sell 30,000 cars between August 1, 1914 and August 1, 1915. Cars on exhibition at Didsbury Auto Co's Garage RAILWAY STREET

